

a solid cherry-brown to white, and when lined there is a wide variation in the number of lines.

NEW LAND AND FRESH-WATER SHELLS FROM MEXICO.

BY H. A. PILSBRY AND A. A. HINKLEY.

POLYGYRA POLITA n. sp. Pl. 5, fig. 11.

The shell is narrowly perforate, with a rather long rimation, discoidal, the spire very slightly convex; whitish corneous (probably partially bleached), glossy, with faint sculpture of weak growth lines only. The whorls increase slowly; the last one is rounded at the periphery and descends abruptly at the aperture; it is constricted and opaque white behind the lip, and there is a short oblique groove within the umbilicus. Aperture very oblique. The peristome is thick, expanded outwardly, reflexed below, the ends connected by a rather thick callus, which bears a rather long, obliquely V-shaped tooth, the upper branch of which, though not so high as the lower, is well developed and connects with the peristome. There are two strong lip teeth, the upper one peripheral in position, tubercular, the lower one basal, compressed, entering across the lip-callus; a low, rather sharp lip-callus, more immersed at its lower end, is above the upper tooth.

Alt. 4, diam. 9.6 mm.; width of umbilicus 2.6 mm.; whorls 5.

Tampico, in river débris, coll. by A. A. Hinkley.

This species closely resembles *P. texasiana hyperolia* Pils. and Ferr., but it differs by the wider constriction or furrow behind the peristome, and the decidedly more deeply immersed upper lip tooth. The umbilical rimation is also longer than usual in that form.

POLYGYRA AULACOMPHALA n. sp. Pl. 5, fig. 12.

The shell is very narrowly perforate, with a rather long rimation, subdiscoidal, with low spire; whitish corneous (probably bleached), glossy, faintly, finely striate above, smoother below, where faint traces of spiral striæ are visible. Whorls slowly increasing, the first projecting slightly, the last rounded peripherally, descending a little in front, constricted behind the outer and basal margins of the peristome, with shallow pits in these positions. A long, deep furrow on

the last whorl within the umbilicus runs parallel to the rimation, but does not quite reach to the peristome. The aperture is oblique, peristome thin, well expanded, reflexed below, terminations converging, joined by a rather heavy callus, which bears a large obliquely and narrowly V-shaped parietal tooth, the upper branch connecting with the peristome, the lower branch somewhat sinuous. The upper lip tooth is peripheral, the lower basal, both compressed and entering. There is an acute, obliquely entering ridge within the lip, above the upper lip tooth, and connected with its inner end. Inside the last whorl a low columellar lamella indicates the position of the external furrow.

Alt. 4.3, diam. 10, width of umbilicus 3 mm.; whorls 5.

Tampico, in river débris, coll. by A. A. Hinkley.

This species is closely related to *P. polita*, but differs from that by the very long and deep groove on the last whorl within the umbilicus, the thin lip, longer teeth and smaller perforation. Further fresh specimens are needed to complete the descriptions of both, since the types are bleached shells from river débris.

PALUDESTRINA TAMPICOENSIS n. sp. Pl. 5, fig. 13.

The shell is very minutely perforate or imperforate, rather narrowly conic, thin, corneous, nearly smooth, the glossy surface but slightly striatulate; apex acute. Whorls 6, moderately convex; suture moderately impressed, with a gray margin by transparence. Aperture slightly oblique, ovate, angular above; lip thin and simple, the columellar margin concave, hardly reflexed.

Alt. 3.7, diam. 1.8 mm.

Tampico, in river débris, coll. by A. A. H.

Of this little species only a few specimens were taken. It is related to *P. monroensis* Fld., and is not close to any species yet known from Mexico or Texas.

MOLLUSCAN FAUNA OF MONTEREY BAY, CALIFORNIA.

BY S. S. BERRY.

(Continued from page 35.)

Conus californicus Hinds. Shore to 12 fathoms.

Pleurotoma carpenteriana Gabb. Several individuals of this